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## Europe's Arms Salesmen Scour Third World

**In some cases [they] are rushing to fill the gap as weapons suppliers in countries where the United States has sought to limit its own arms sales.**

PARIS, July 29 (UPI) — In a quest for new markets, European arms makers are pushing a U.S. effort to limit conventional arms sales. One result appears to be a rush to fill the gap as weapons suppliers in countries where the United States has sought to limit its own arms sales.

When the United States turned down the sale of F-5E jet fighters and vetoed Israeli Kfir planes for Ecuador, France supplied 20 Mirage F-1s. India purchased 200 British-French Jaguar fighter-bombers after the United States opposed the sale of Swedish Viggen jets because they contained American components. And the prohibition of U.S. military sales to Argentina led that country to buy French helicopters and West German submarines.

The most important practical obstacle to the continued growth of Western Europe's arms industry is the mounting threat that it poses to the region's own defense. The multitude of different weapons, ammunition, logistics and communications systems in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has reportedly undermined the effectiveness of allied forces in Western Europe.

And has strengthened calls for standardizing military equipment and sharing the arms market.

In the meantime, West European arms exports continue their upward climb. The cancellation of billions of dollars in arms contracts in the wake of the upheaval in Iran has had far more impact on the weapons trade than any initiative undertaken by Mr. Carter. But West European contractors are scrambling to overcome their setbacks in Iran with new sales orders from China, the Middle East and elsewhere.

A few days ago, French government officials disclosed that negotiations were under way for billion-dollar defense contracts with the Saudi Arabians, who are trying to diversify from U.S. sources, and with the Iraqis, who are seeking to lessen their dependence on Soviet weapons.

Like the United States, the nations of Western Europe justify arms exports as an important instrument of foreign policy and as a major contribution to the balance of payments, particularly in this era of ever-costlier oil imports.

As in the United States, also, the growth of defense industries and weapons exports has aroused criticism in Western Europe concerning the close relationship between arms producers and government, and the propriety of supplying weapons to developing countries, repressive regimes and potential war zones.

But such opposition has been largely overridden by government and industry officials, who argue that the United States and the Soviet Union have an insurmountable lead in arms exports and that West European nations depend on markets abroad to enable their defense industries to survive.

"It is so easy to get hold of weapons in the world," said the Swedish former trade minister, Staffan Burenstam-Linder. "If we stop our weapons export, it would only mean that others, mainly the big powers, would come and sell."

Defending the need for weapons sales to the Third World, Carl Damm, a member of the West German parliament's Military Affairs Committee, recently asserted that "there are simply not enough orders from our own armed forces and from NATO and a few selected other countries to sustain our defense industry."

France, the largest of the European arms exporters, has criticized the United States' call for restraint as an attempt to impose policies on the Third World. In a speech before the United Nations last year, President

## Maker Says Somoza Tried Empty Nicaragua's Till

By Leonard Greenwood

MANAGUA, July 29 (UPI) — In the wake of the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, a government-owned bank has brought the total up to \$250 million to be paid to the country that was never paid use it was far more than the reserves of the country at the time, the new president of the central bank, Arturo D. in an interview here yesterday.

check, signed personally by Somoza for \$75,000, was before the money was paid an authorized check of the Finance to send \$1 million to Garcia, Nicaragua's attaché in Guatemala, stopped in time.

are some of the attempts to plunder of the nation by Gen. Somoza and his sons, Mr. Cruz said. It was two weeks before a commission report on the large sums being looted and his arrest was believed to have taken place.

Mr. Cruz and his colleagues charge of the central bank over a week ago, they said — in a country that had \$150 million in reserves only 18 months ago. Money coming in from some revolving accounts has brought the total up to \$250 million. This is all the cash that Nicaragua, devastated by 18 months of civil war, has with which to start a new life.

**\$50,000 Debt**

Ismael Reyes, president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, estimated yesterday that nearly 50,000 of Nicaragua's 2.4 million people died in the 18 months of fighting. Another 250,000 — more than 10 percent of the total population — have fled the country. Many of these, the most skilled, will not be coming back, either because they have found a better life elsewhere or because they are afraid of the future here, Mr. Reyes estimated.

Mr. Reyes, who is also president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, says that he and other industrial and commercial leaders reckon that war damage during the 18 months exceeded \$5 billion — in a country that even in a good year earns only \$600 million from its exports.

The damage to agriculture, industry and trade is so extensive that bankers, economists and businessmen say it will be years before the economy returns to normal. This year, export earnings may not reach half the normal level, they say.

"The only thing that can save us is massive foreign aid," said the central bank's Mr. Cruz. He said an international financial agency had estimated that Nicaragua may need at least \$250 million a year in foreign aid for the next three or four years just to keep its economic position from deteriorating.

But that sum would not enable



Gen. Anastasio Somoza

## Report by GAO Criticizes Losses on Iran Arms Sales

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — The Defense Department's foreign military sales program is riddled with financial management problems and may have left the United States liable for billions of dollars' worth of arms contracts that were canceled by Iran, according to a government study.

The report, prepared by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, concludes that the Defense Department has failed to charge foreign governments for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of weapons. In addition, the report says, the department cannot specify which weapons were purchased from domestic defense contractors with billions of dollars the department received from foreign countries.

The GAO study is to be made public tomorrow. A copy was obtained by The New York Times.

The critics center on the Pentagon's role as middleman in the sale of arms by American manufacturers to foreign nations. When a foreign country wants to buy American-made weapons, it orders them from the Defense Department, which then signs a procurement contract with the domestic manufacturer.

The Defense Department, according to the study, does not require foreign governments to keep enough funds on deposit here to cover the costs of terminated contracts. Contracts usually specify that, if an order is canceled, a manufacturer will receive part payment, in the form of damages or a penalty, to cover overhead, equipment and other costs.

**Orders Canceled**

In the case of Iran, the report says, that policy may force the United States to use general Treasury funds to reimburse American manufacturers whose weapons sales were canceled by the Tehran government after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was ousted from power in February.

When the Shah fell, Iran had \$12.6 billion worth of arms orders pending, the Defense Department said at the time. Since then, the Iranians have canceled \$7.7 billion worth of these orders. The Defense

## Cabinet Choices Withdrawn in India

By S.G. Roy

DELHI, July 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today announced the withdrawal of the names of several ministers from her Cabinet because of a faction in the government.

The names of the six individuals whose Cabinet appointments were withdrawn are members of the Congress Party faction led by Yashwantrao Chavan, who has been appointed deputy prime minister for internal affairs. Four of them served in the Cabinet of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before her defeat in 1977.

Several senior members of Mr. Chavan's party contended that persons who served as ministers in Mrs. Gandhi's government should not be named to the Singh Cabinet. They also protested that the party's nominees did not include a representative of the untouchable castes or of India's Moslem minority.

Several senior members threatened to leave the party over the dispute, forcing the withdrawal of the appointments. A spokesman for Mr. Chavan said that a new list of the party's ministerial nominations would be submitted to Mr. Singh after consultations among party leaders. The Chavan faction is a major partner in Mr. Singh's coalition government.

**Singh Takes Oath**

The appointment of the six Chavan allies to the 15-member Cabinet had been announced yesterday a few hours before Mr. Singh took the oath of office as prime minister in a ceremony conducted by the president. Mr. Reddy also swore in eight other ministers.

Mr. Chavan was the only member of his party to take the oath of office as a Cabinet member. He did so to symbolize his party's participation in the government, said the party president, Swaran Singh, adding, "Otherwise, it would look as though we are boycotting the new government."

In another development, Mrs. Gandhi's faction of the Congress Party announced its commitment of support to Prime Minister Singh had expired. "We gave our support to Mr. Singh in the formation of a government," said C.M. Stephen, the leader of the 71 Congress (India) Party members in Parliament. "Now that the government has been formed, our commitment has ended, and we will judge every issue on its merits."

**Master Details**

SINGH, July 29 (UPI) — Election on a church-owned station yesterday, four of which five years of a detailed and full on a private platform.

## Strategic Air Command Shows Signs of Age

By Drew Middleton

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Neb., July 29 (UPI) — The Strategic Air Command, the United States' primary weapon to deter or to fight a nuclear war, appears to have reached a critical point at which its obsolescent bombers and increasingly vulnerable missile force are balanced only by the high morale of its personnel.

The government has promised short-term improvements in the weaponry and long-term initiatives in the development of missiles and bombers. These promises, which would ensure the nuclear balance of power into the 1990s if fulfilled, are probably the main reason the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union has been cautiously endorsed by senior Air Force officers.

But it is evident from talks with officers that, if the Carter administration or its successor and the Congress do not deliver on the promised improvements, the United States' weakness in relation to the Soviet nuclear forces will grow and as an officer phrased it, "There'll be a bumper crop of resignations, and they won't be corporals either."

A note of anxiety permeates any discussion of what the relative U.S. and Soviet military strengths, nuclear or conventional, will be in the next decade. Officers refer to "the window," the period in the early 1980s when they fear the United States will be inferior to the Soviet Union in the nuclear field and when they say they expect the Russians to use their superiority to launch conventional forces in pursuit of national objectives in the Middle East, the Gulf and Africa.

To the casual observer the Strategic Air Command may appear as powerful as ever. There are the B-52s and FB-111s, intercontinental ballistic missiles, thousands of devoted, enthusiastic young men and women serving the weapons, and experienced and zealous officers in charge.

Then an officer comments that some of the B-52s are older than their crews.

The B-52 was designed as a turboprop bomber. Generally its airframe has lasted remarkably well. But maintenance is expensive. Spare parts no longer in production have to be located or, if out of stock, manufactured.

The U.S. fleet of land-based missiles is threatened by the growing accuracy of Soviet missiles. Hardening silos and increasing the accuracy of the Minuteman-3 are necessary steps. But most officers believe that the U.S. land-based missile force, as now constituted, would be at grave risk in war.

**Mechanical Failures**

No military force is ever 100 percent effective and efficient, although officers in every service grumble that the public expects it to be. But even the casual visitor learns about mechanical failures in B-52s, about the ancient tankers that serve the heavy bombers, the inordinate amount of time and effort needed to keep the Minuteman and Titan missiles viable.

When a major effort, such as the recent exercise by the entire SAC network, is prepared and carried out, bomber squadrons report a high percentage of serviceable aircraft, and missile officials say that all their aircraft are ready to go. But the conditions of long and meticulously prepared exercises should not be confused with those that would exist in a war situation.

Modernization is the obvious answer, but "we waited too long to modernize," according to Gen. Richard Ellis, the head of the Strategic Air Command.

The two modernization programs likely to strengthen SAC in the short term are the development of the air-launched Cruise missile and modification of the FB-111 to increase its range, double its payload and lengthen its fuselage and install the engine designed for the B-1.

**Cruise Missiles**

Gen. Ellis believes that by late in the 1980s the B-52s armed with Cruise missiles should be used in a stand-off role — that is the bombers would fire their missiles outside the reach of hostile defenses. These bombers will be B-52Gs, which by that time would be unsuited to the role of penetration armed both with Cruise missiles and short-range attack missiles. This mission might be left to the surviving B-52Hs.

The FB-111, once modified, would also be a Cruise-missile carrier. This plane is faster than the B-52 and has a smaller profile on radar. SAC has 89 of them and expects others to be transferred from the Tactical Air Force.

Missile modernization is more complicated and expensive. It involves not simply the production and deployment of a new missile, the MX mobile ICBM, but the hardening of silos containing the present fleet of Minuteman and Titan weapons and their modernization.

The sincerity of the officers who insist that SAC needs these improvements if it is to keep pace with the Russians cannot be doubted. Neither can their anxiety over the possibility that political or economic changes may intervene to delay the modernization program.

## Caller Names ETA

## Madrid Bombs Kill 4 At Airport, 2 Stations

MADRID, July 29 (UPI) — At least four persons were killed and 113 wounded when bombs exploded today at the international airport and two main train stations in Madrid. Four policemen were killed in northern Spain during the weekend.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that a Basque newspaper had received a telephone call from a person claiming to be a member of ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization, warning that the bombs would be set off at the Madrid airport and train stations.

According to EFE, the call was made about noon, more than an hour before the bombs exploded. The agency also reported that the Basque newspaper immediately informed police of the call. There was no explanation for the delay in ordering an evacuation of the threatened facilities.

The bombing came despite an important agreement reached earlier this month between the national government and Basque representatives which met many conditions of Basque separatist demanding autonomy for their region.

**'Incredible Bang'**

But the agreement has been denounced by ETA-Militar, an extremist faction, which has said it will continue terrorist operations in support of complete independence for the Basque region.

The bombs appear to have been planted in suitcases left in baggage rooms or near information booths. "There was an incredible bang and all the glass from the windows flew all over the place," said Roy Hartman, 32, a salesman from Chicago, who was at Barajas airport trying to take a flight to the Canary Islands. "People were flattened against the floor. My ears are still ringing."

At least one man, a Spaniard, was reported killed and seven others persons wounded in the explosion at the airport, which took place in the section handling domestic flights. Police reported that the bomb had been left in the baggage room. Air traffic was suspended for several hours, but it resumed in late afternoon.

Train service was halted at the two stations for several hours, and passengers and employees were ordered out of the building while police searched for other possible bombs. Trains resumed normal operations after 5 p.m.

**Baggage Depot**

At the Atocha train station in central Madrid, which serves southern Spain, two persons were reported killed and about 40 wounded by a bomb apparently planted in a baggage depot near an information counter that handled sleeping-car passengers. The explosion shattered many windows near the station entrance and was strong enough to damage offices on the floor above.

The third bomb went off at Chamartin station in northern Madrid, reportedly killing at least one person and wounding about 50 persons.

"This is an intolerable act against the public well-being," said Juan Jose Reson, governor of Madrid, who visited the wounded in several hospitals. "We have our police force in a state of general alert. We are carrying out selective operations trying to cover public centers where the largest crowds gather."

In the Basque region, gunmen apparently belonging to ETA made



Bomb experts and firemen look for clues in rubble of baggage section at Madrid's Atocha station, after bomb killed 2 persons.

## Foreign Involvement Charged

## Iraq Reported to Execute 34 After Coup Bid Foiled

BEIRUT, July 29 (AP) — Iraqi authorities executed 34 persons, jailed 250 and were hunting others after crushing an attempted coup allegedly aimed at aligning Iraq with the U.S.-sponsored Mideast peace process, according to reports reaching Beirut today.

The Iraqi news agency said the alleged plot to topple President Saddam Hussein was directed by five members of the country's ruling Revolutionary Command Council. All were arrested, it said.

The news agency said an unnamed "foreign quarter" inspired the coup attempt, which would have put Iraq in the U.S. "chariot." A Kuwaiti newspaper charged Egypt was behind it. But some diplomats here speculated the coup bid was actually aimed at halting Iraq's drift toward the West under Gen. Hussein.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Sayassa said 34 supporters of the five chief conspirators were executed in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad Wednesday. It said these included ranking members of Iraq's ruling Baath Socialist Party and army officers.

The authoritative Beirut newspaper An Nahar said Gen. Hussein, who replaced ailing President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr July 16, "got wind of the plot in good time to crush it, but he chose to give the plotters time to incriminate themselves fully."

The Beirut newspaper said an unnamed Arab power was behind the coup bid. It identified the five alleged ringleaders as Deputy Premier Adnan al-Hamdan, Baath labor official Mohammed Ayyesh, ranking Council member Ghanem Abdul-Jalil, Education Minister Mohammed Mahjoub and former Council Secretary-General Mohey Abdul-Hussein Mashadi.

**Dayan to Seek Solution to Sinai Dispute in U.S.**

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI) — Israel decided today to send Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Washington to resolve the increasingly bitter dispute with the United States over the stationing of unarmed United Nations observers in the Sinai desert.

Mr. Dayan is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and, possibly, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali. There was no indication of when they would meet.

The Cabinet decided to send Mr. Dayan in response to a U.S. invitation. The invitation followed a reported allegation by Mr. Dayan that the United States was trying to renege on its treaty commitments.

The Cabinet action came only hours after Egyptian Defense Minister Kamel Hassan Ali arrived in Israel for talks with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that were certain to deal in part with the UN issue. Egypt has accepted the U.S. proposal.

**Mexico Said to Get U.S. Bank Oil Loan**

LOS ANGELES, July 29 (UPI) — The Bank of America has agreed to lend Mexico's national oil company \$1.5 billion, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

The newspaper, citing informed banking sources, reported that the loan will provide Petroleros Mexicanos with funds to finance export of its rapidly expanding oil production.



## Vast Sums Waiting to Be Spent

## U.S. Economic Aid to Egypt Ensnarled in Red Tape

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, July 29 (UPI) — U.S. economic aid to Egypt has grown so extensively and swiftly, becoming the largest such program in the world, that half the money earmarked for the Egyptian economy since 1975 has yet to be spent.

The backup shows how hard it has been to start from nearly zero and move almost a billion dollars a year through the sluggish Egyptian bureaucracy and state-owned businesses after years of economic neglect and mismanagement.

It also underscores the obstacles faced by Egyptian officials and the big U.S. aid mission here in meeting an economic imperative — to show that peace brings prosperity — insisted upon by President Anwar Sadat and the Carter administration because of the politics of the peace treaty with Israel.

## Search for a Site

The stackup of unspent funds has reached about \$1.9 billion, excluding another \$1.5 billion in military aid and \$300 million in extra economic aid decided upon this spring as part of President Carter's peace treaty bargain with Israel and Egypt.

It includes about \$43 million decided on as far back as 1975 and still awaiting expenditure. The \$372 million aid program that year included, for instance, the start of a project to build two grain storage silos, one in Alexandria and the other in Cairo, that Egyptian officials say will be finished only in 1980, five years after the decision to build them.

"You should see how time consuming it is to find out the best site for one of these in Alexandria," the minister of state for economic cooperation, Gamal Al-Nazer, said.

Donald Brown, who heads the U.S. aid mission here, said the total backup of unspent money is not extraordinary, viewed in light of the huge amounts involved. Overall, the United States pledged more than \$3.7 billion in economic assistance to Egypt between 1975 and the end of last month.

In addition, what began as a "quick-shot" aid program, launched as part of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy after the 1973 Middle East war, has evolved into a broad, long-term effort to transform the Egyptian economy.

## Faster Spending

As a result, the United States is involved in aid projects ranging from birth control to sewage lines and from telephones to management of the bureaucracy. Many of these projects are long-term efforts that take a number of years to complete, or even to get well started.

Simple commodity imports can go much faster. Of the approximately \$539 million committed

through June 30 this year, for example, more than \$418 million has been spent.

Projects, however, require the Egyptian government to follow a long, complicated procedure before the money is spent. This includes negotiating with a consultant, getting his report, asking for and choosing a design, selecting engineers and getting their blueprints, and taking construction bids.

In an Egypt suffocating under the weight of its ponderous, disorganized bureaucracy, the process takes years. It took 18 months just to negotiate specifications for the first batch of buses purchased with U.S. aid and constructed in the United States, Mr. Nazer said. It has taken up to a year to negotiate

contracts with private U.S. consultants hired to say whether a project is worth undertaking in the first place.

The process sometimes is lengthened by differing points of view between U.S. aid officials, who insist on the U.S. feasibility studies and tight controls, and their Egyptian colleagues, who often are shocked at prices charged by U.S. firms or who feel Egyptian engineers could do the job just as well.

## Narrowing Gap

Many projects on which negotiations have been moving laboriously ahead over the last several years are approaching the final stages. As a result, Mr. Brown predicted, the gap between money committed by

Congress and money actually spent in the Egyptian economy will narrow until by 1980 or 1981 "we will be spending about what we are committing."

To run the huge program, the aid staff here has grown to 120 positions, with about 90 currently filled, out of a total U.S. embassy staff of about 175.

One of the last public acts of Hosni Mubarak, the recently departed ambassador, was to warn in an interview about allowing the giant aid program to give birth to a giant embassy staff that could make U.S. involvement in Egypt too obvious for comfort.

His successor, Ambassador Alfred Atherton, is known to be eager to keep the embassy staff down as much as possible.

## Families, Farming

But U.S. officials already are involved in projects as intimate as birth control, with all its social implications in Egypt's Moslem society, and as fundamental as farming, which has changed little along the Nile since ancient times.

In addition, a team of about 80 U.S. specialists will be attached to the Egyptian Air Force to train Egyptians to care for 35 F-4 Phantom jets scheduled for delivery beginning this fall as part of the \$1.5 billion military aid allocation. Other U.S. military specialists are likely to follow if, as expected, the military aid later includes ships, sophisticated missiles and shore facilities.

The F-4 technicians are coming without families. U.S. officials emphasize that their stay is designed to be temporary. But their very presence within a military establishment heretofore trained and equipped by the Soviet Union, viewed alongside the huge, far-reaching aid program, dramatizes how closely and quickly Egypt and the United States have drawn together.

The new relationship, aside from its sheer size, raises a number of questions in a nation in which the leadership is largely based on Mr. Sadat's personality and which is surrounded by other Arab states hostile to his peace policies.

## Broad Implications

Because of their hostility, the growing U.S. involvement here has a number of implications for American relations with the Arab world as a whole. In the meantime, U.S. aid efforts here are closely identified with the United States and with Mr. Sadat's peace moves.

An Egyptian driver capsized the developments of the past few years when, after an American-provided bus roared away from a traffic light and enveloped him in exhaust fumes, he said: "That's the voice of America."

In general, U.S. involvement seems to be viewed as a good thing by the masses of Egyptian people who do not share the views of some intellectuals. The aid fits into the widespread impression among Egyptian people that Mr. Sadat's peace policies will bring them prosperity, or at least reduce their poverty.

But it may be asked how "the voice of America" will sound if those policies go sour or if, after a few years of peace, the Egyptian people find their economy still cannot offer them a significantly better life.

Each of the major parties represented in the majority gets a proportionate representation in the Cabinet, and this is important: Israel's head of government, unlike U.S. president, cannot fire his Cabinet members. He has to resign and form a new government if he wants to change the Cabinet.

Mr. Begin's Herut Party, with the most seats in the Likud, would be the most powerful voice in naming a new prime minister. The man Herut picks as its candidate would probably get the approval of the Likud coalition as a whole.

On the 1977 Herut election list Mr. Begin was No. 1 with Ezer Weizman who became defense minister, listed No. 2. "Chances are," said a ranking government official last week, "the Herut would pick Weizman as its man and the Likud would then endorse the selection."

Mr. Weizman is known as a temperamental man. He once walked out of a Cabinet meeting in such a fury over a decision on the peace-making process that he ripped a peace poster off a wall. No one is sure he would agree to the demands of Herut powers such as David Levi, the often heavy-handed spokesman for the minorities, or Ariel Sharon, the brawny former general whose pro-settlement policies are more hawkish than Mr. Weizman's.

The Herut meeting might even produce two choices. The Likud central committee, representing the entire spectrum of the coalition, and consisting of about 1,000 delegates, would then have to decide between them. A faction of non-Herut delegates might even try to put together a bloc of votes to challenge the Herut choice.

The Labor Party, the largest opposition party, would have to wait until the next regular four-year elections in 1981 for a chance at running the government unless an early election was held.

Anyone can call for elections any time, but it takes the 61-vote majority to set an election. If Mr. Begin were out of the picture, it is not inconceivable that a majority might call for an election.

In that case, said one observer, "it would probably be Weizman against Shimon Peres [the head of the Labor Party], and since Peres was whipped last time, he'd probably get whipped again."

All these possibilities remain only theoretical, with the government running on its own momentum and facing no crises.

Merger Ratios

After a week in power, the new government acknowledges enormous problems on every front. Almost 100 tons of food are being flown in every day from the United States and Central America, but it is only enough to keep the people going on meager rations.

A convoy of trucks from Costa Rica will arrive in Managua in a few days with 1,000 tons of food, and during the next month ships from the United States will bring in 4,000 tons of grain. Together these shipments will give Nicaraguans stocks for only two weeks, Mr. Reyes said.

Health conditions are deteriorating, and Nicaragua is desperate for doctors, he added. Gastroenteritis, which has always been common in summer, has reached epidemic proportions. It is now estimated that 70 to 80 percent of children are infected. Malnutrition is widespread.

Forty doctors and 20 other medical specialists have arrived from Cuba, 21 from Mexico and seven from France. A member of the new ruling junta said this weekend after returning from a brief visit to Havana that Cuba had promised to send at least 500 doctors. Mr. Reyes estimated that Nicaragua might need as many as 1,000 foreign doctors in the coming months.

"We need general practitioners, surgeons, nutritionists and psychologists," he said.

With most of the planting season over, work has not yet begun on the country's most important export crop, cotton. Mr. Cruz and other experts say that in the time available, Nicaragua will be lucky to plant one-fifth of its normal cotton crop. The best that it can expect from cotton exports is \$30 million.

## News Analysis

## Begin's Ailment Raises Legal Questions

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, July 29 — Coalition government, that amalgam that Europe gave to democracy, is often held together only by the will of its leader. In Israel, where democracy sometimes swings between wild and amok, it is the stern, paternalistic Menachem Begin who holds together the Likud coalition.

But Prime Minister Begin has been in a hospital since July 19, suffering from a blood clot in a brain artery that has limited his vision. Whether it is temporary or permanent has not been established.

## New Leaders

Although Mr. Begin's doctors insisted his condition was not serious, they cut his visitors to only an important few, ordered him to rest more and issued terse bulletins on his condition.

What would happen if Mr. Begin were incapacitated — or worse?

If Mr. Begin were unable to continue his duties for a prolonged period of time, but was expected to

resume office, then Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin would fill in until his return.

If Mr. Begin were to leave office permanently, Israel's President Yitzhak Navon, would ask the Likud coalition created by Mr. Begin to select a new prime minister.

Under Israel's version of the proportional representation system, each party — there are a dozen of significance — runs a list of candidates to be seated in the 120-seat Knesset. A party gets a number of seats according to its share of the popular vote. In 1977 voting, Mr. Begin's Likud coalition won 43 seats in the Labor Party's 32, so the Likud — then consisting primarily of Mr. Begin's own Herut Party and the Liberal Party — formed the new government.

Mr. Begin accomplished this by bringing in enough smaller parties — the National Religious Party, the Democratic Movement for Change, the Agudath Israel religious group — to get the required 61 seats for a Knesset majority. Since then Mr. Begin has expanded from his original Likud base to build a solid majority of 68 seats.

## Europe Arms Makers Scour Third World

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dent Valéry Giscard d'Estaing suggested instead that Third World countries agree on restraint procedures for arms purchases which France would then be willing to help implement.

One of the key difficulties in limiting arms sales is that data on weapons exports from many countries remains secret or incomplete and subject to conflicting interpretations.

According to a report prepared earlier this year for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, between January, 1977, and June, 1978, Third World countries signed sales contracts to import about \$27 billion worth of military equipment and services, with 48 percent of the total supplies by the United States, 34 percent by Western Europe and 18 percent by the Soviet Union.

But the Senate committee report cautioned that the Soviet statistics were low because they were based on the estimated Soviet selling prices and generally did not take into account support and services. The report also suggested that West European figures were underestimated because some countries "exclude all but major weapons from the military sales category." For example, Britain lists its Rapier missiles, mounted on tracked carriers as vehicles rather than weapons even though the missiles cost many times more than the vehicles.

West European officials have their own criticisms of American accounting methods. While U.S. officials prided themselves on reducing weapons transfers to Third World countries by 8 percent last year, overall U.S. arms sales abroad

— including transfers to allies and security partners — rose to a record \$13.4 billion.

"European attitudes towards the U.S. arms transfer policy were summarized dramatically during a meeting with French officials," noted the authors of the Senate committee report. "As the conversation turned to the recent rise in French arms sales, the official cited a Herald Tribune report [H.T., Oct. 8, 1978] of congressional testimony confirming that 1978 was a record-breaking year for U.S. arms sales. . . . As other Frenchmen around the table chuckled at the irony of the situation, the official sarcastically asked the American delegation to restate its concern about French arms transfer policy."

But Europeans emphasize that without the huge domestic market for military goods enjoyed by the United States and the Soviet Union, their defense industries must depend on exports for survival. While virtually all of the top 10 U.S. defense contractors sell only 5 to 20 percent of their production abroad, France must export three out of every four Mirage fighters to maintain profitability on the production line. Britain exports 60 percent of all its Jaguar planes. Belgium sells abroad more than 90 percent of its arms output.

Such dependence on overseas markets has aroused uneasiness in some quarters. Last year, French Socialist legislators rebuked the government for expanding its arms exports "without control." A few French military officers have complained that new equipment — like armored personnel carriers — has

been designed for Arab countries rather than for French Army needs.

"The government was selling Crotale anti-aircraft missiles abroad for seven years before the French Army got any," asserted an officer.

The Carter administration has been able to point to a few key cases where U.S. restraint did not lead customers to turn elsewhere for military equipment. When the United States turned down the sale of F-16 fighters to Greece and Turkey, neither country bought comparable planes in Europe. Similarly, an American decision to delay final approval of advanced fighters to South Korea has not yet resulted in purchases by that country of the French Mirage.

## Efforts Backfired

But occasionally, well-intentioned U.S. efforts can backfire spectacularly. In 1977, Mr. Carter vetoed the sale of A-7 planes to Pakistan because of fears that the deal might set off another arms race with India. The United States instead offered the Pakistanis the shorter-range F-5E jet — a gesture rejected by Pakistan.

India, meanwhile, was negotiating with Sweden for the advanced Viggen fighter-bomber. The Carter administration stepped in to veto the possible contract on the grounds that the Viggen's engine was manufactured under license from an American firm. India then purchased 300 British-French Jaguar planes, thus achieving a sizable air superiority over its neighbor and stirring anger against the U.S. initiative by both the Pakistanis and Swedes.

"We needed that deal badly to cover the Viggen's production costs," said a Swedish defense contractor. "This may mean that our next generation of fighter planes will have to be built in cooperation with foreign manufacturers — and I don't mean American firms."

Co-production of weapons seems to be the going trend among West European nations eager to be more competitive against American and Soviet arms exports. Besides the British-French Jaguar, there are the British-West German Alpha jet, the British-West German-Italian Tornado multipurpose jet and numerous other joint efforts to produce anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, radar and communications systems.

## A Share of the Profits

Besides pooling costs, the co-production arrangements have allowed some European nations to overcome other longstanding obstacles and share in the profits of the arms trade. The West Germans, still hampered by the World War II legacy and their own legislation limiting weapons sales abroad, have benefited in joint ventures from the more aggressive arms export policy of the French. The Italians, not traditionally renowned for their acumen in aircraft manufacture, have profited from co-production arrangements with European partners.

Despite the rapid expansion of their weapons exports, West Europeans maintain that there is still much room for the growth of their arms industries before they can be considered on an equal footing with their American counterparts. "When the U.S. puts all its political clout behind a sale and wants to win at any cost, we are out of the picture," said an executive with Marcel Dassault-Breguet, the makers of the Mirage jets.



Entering Canada, a Vietnamese mother waits to go through immigration at Vancouver air Friday after flying from Hong Kong on a Canadian armed forces plane. She and her baby among 194 refugees who made the trip. Canada has said it will accept 8,000 refugees this year.

## 1st Pickup Under Carter Directive

## U.S. Navy Rescues 65 Refugees at Sea

PATTAYA, Thailand, July 29 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy task force steamed into a Thai beach resort yesterday with the first refugees rescued under President Carter's order to assist boat people.

The five-ship group from the 7th Fleet entered Thai waters shortly after dawn and anchored off Coral Island.

The task force stopped at Pattaya beach resort, 96 miles south of Bangkok, to give U.S. sailors shore leave. Hanoi has charged the ships' presence is "aimed at instigating Vietnamese to leave the country illegally."

For the 65 refugees, Pattaya will be the first stop on a 10,000-mile trip from Vietnam to the United States. Thai authorities have agreed to allow the boat people ashore in Thailand while U.S. officials complete the necessary paperwork to send them to the U.S.

The 65th Vietnamese was a 16-year-old boy found clinging to a remnant of a wrecked ship at sea. A rescue helicopter plucked him out of the water, officials said.

Later in the day, U.S. helicopters flew the 64 healthy refugees to temporary camps in Thailand. A doctor aboard the fleet ship USS Wabash said the boy, Nguyen Van Phuoc, appeared to have pneumonia, and was in stable though serious condition.

"The prognosis is good," Dr. Jeffrey Jandine said, "but he would have died for sure if he had been in the water another six hours."

Communist Daily

Meanwhile, the official Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper Nhan Dan, referring to the rescue operations, said "imperialist and expansionist forces are seeking to prolong the situation . . . and create an explosive situation in Southeast Asia."

"It is equally obvious that they are preparing for military control over this region," the paper said. "That the 7th Fleet, which was used to kill Vietnamese, is not a chance happening," it said.

But the refugees aboard the Wabash had nothing but praise for the 7th Fleet operation.

"We all thought we were going to die," 23-year-old Ly Minh Phuoc said. "Until we saw the ship coming for us."

He said high waves had battered the flat-bottomed river boat they had stolen for their escape and water was pouring in faster than they could bail it out.

"We are grateful to America for saving us," he said.

Even more spectacular was the rescue of 16-year-old Nguyen Van Phuoc.

only yards below despite a 20 knot wind.

Dr. Jeffrey Jandine said when Phuoc came aboard he appeared as "an old man, bent in the fetal position. It took us two hours of waiting to get his temperature up to where it would register on our thermometer — 94 degrees."

Phuoc's temperature then shot up to 104. Yesterday, doctors said his "temperature had dropped to 102. He was still unable however to give a coherent account of the tragedy of which he was apparently the sole survivor."

Other refugees said they knew full well the risks they ran when they boarded their boat to leave Vietnam because they had seen the bodies of dozens wash up along the coast not far from Soc Trang, 80 miles south of Ho Chi Minh City.

Twenty-two-year-old Dao Van Chuong told reporters he saw a refugee boat attacked and sunk by a government patrol in the Mekong

delta as it tried to cross.

"Some people were some were shot and drowned," he said. "I bury some of them myself."

After several days of U.S. sailors in Pattaya, force will sail back to South China Sea's reefs with hopes of saving more. Meanwhile in the Philippines, U.S. Navy spokesman said the South for refugees have been in aircraft joined another patrol over the refugee spokesman said.

The three turbo-prop radio the location of a craft spotted to the near the 7th Fleet.

The fleet will either refugees or supply them food and water if their still seaworthy, he said.

## 1,000 Iranians Seek Se In Constitutional Assen

TEHRAN, July 29 — More than 1,000 candidates began campaigning today for Friday's constituent assembly election as continuing unrest put peaceful polling in doubt in west Iran.

Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghiyan said that 121 candidates had entered the contest for the 10 Tehran seats in the 75-member assembly, which is being formed to approve Iran's new Islamic constitution.

The liberal, secular National Democratic Front will boycott the election to protest the rejection of its demand for a full-fledged constituent assembly, rather than the limited house proposed by the government.

The constitution's approval is to be followed by election of Iran's first president and a parliament to succeed that of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was deposed in the revolution led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Meanwhile, Kurdish guerrillas who seized about 60 hostages in a train station in northwest Iran freed 30 who were railroad employees. But the others, described as

members of the railroad, were still being held captive.

The Kurds attacked railroad station near the border after overrunning national police garrison and damierie posts in the area.

Another garrison reported and its arsenal residents of the town of of the Kurdistan province revolutionary guard wounded a local man yesterday.

2d Pipeline Abandoned

TEHRAN, July 29 — confirmed yesterday abandoned plans to build pipelines to the Soviet Union announced that natural to the Soviet Union would be the National Co. said: "We are going the Soviet Union that if line that connects Iran to the Soviet border is tied and used primarily mestic requirement country."

## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	71	Clear	MAINE	68	Partly Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	77	Cloudy	MILAN	70	Partly Cloudy
ANAKAPUR	78	Cloudy	MONTREAL	70	Partly Cloudy
ATHENS	78	Cloudy	MOSCOW	72	Partly Cloudy
BAHIA	78	Cloudy	MUNICH	70	Partly Cloudy
BELGRADE	78	Cloudy	NEW YORK	70	Partly Cloudy
BOMBAY	78	Cloudy	OSLO	70	Partly Cloudy
BRAZILIA	78	Cloudy	PARIS	70	Partly Cloudy
BUDAPEST	78	Cloudy	PRAGUE	70	Partly Cloudy
CARACAS	78	Cloudy	ROME	70	Partly Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	78	Cloudy	SOFIA	70	Partly Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	78	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	70	Partly Cloudy
DUBLIN	78	Cloudy	TAMPA	70	Partly Cloudy
EDINBURGH	78	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	70	Partly Cloudy
FLORENCE	78	Cloudy	TOKYO	70	Partly Cloudy
FRANKFURT	78	Cloudy	TURIN	70	Partly Cloudy
GOSWAMI	78	Cloudy	VIENTIANE	70	Partly Cloudy
HANOI	78	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	70	Partly Cloudy
HONG KONG	78	Cloudy	ZURICH	70	Partly Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	78	Cloudy			
LONDON	78	Cloudy			
MANAGUA	78	Cloudy			
MEXICO CITY	78	Cloudy			
MOSCOW	78	Cloudy			
MUNICH	78	Cloudy			
NEW YORK	78	Cloudy			
OSLO	78	Cloudy			
PARIS	78	Cloudy			
PRAGUE	78	Cloudy			
ROME	78	Cloudy			
SOFIA	78	Cloudy			
STOCKHOLM	78	Cloudy			
TAMPA	78	Cloudy			
TEL AVIV	78	Cloudy			
TOKYO	78	Cloudy			
TURIN	78	Cloudy			
VIENTIANE	78	Cloudy			
WASHINGTON	78	Cloudy			
ZURICH	78	Cloudy			

Temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit. Wind speeds in miles per hour. Cloud cover in tenths.

## Report by GAO Criticizes Losses on Iran Arms Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

financial management problems" in the program for years.

These problems, according to the accounting agency, have resulted "in the failure to charge foreign governments hundreds of millions of dollars and in the inability to properly account for what has been done with billions" of dollars in arms payments received by the department from foreign governments.

The report says the Navy disbursed to U.S. manufacturers more

than \$2 billion in payments it received from abroad for which it had identified the country and sales agreement involved, but had not identified the specific articles and services paid for by these funds.

Although Congress and the GAO have pressed the Pentagon to improve its military sales management in recent years, the report concludes that the department has been unable to correct the deficiencies.

The Iranian deposits that the department does maintain — they were used to pay arms bills as they came in — may not be sufficient to cover the remaining unpaid bills and cancellation costs. As of last June 30, the Iranian trust fund had a balance of about \$112 million, with no expectation of new money coming from the government directed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The average disbursement rate recently has been \$125 million per month.

According to the report, no one knows exactly how much the United States may have to pay before the Iranian arms deals are closed out.

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Eight 60 Other Incidents

# Quiry Into DC-10 Crash Open Hearing in U.S.

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI) — A 1976, a Venezuelan jetliner, a DC-10, crashed on the tarmac at Madrid, Spain, on May 25, 1979, killing 115 people. The crash was the deadliest in the history of the DC-10, a three-engine jetliner produced by McDonnell Douglas.

The crash occurred during a routine flight from Madrid to New York. The aircraft was on the ground, taxiing for takeoff, when it suffered a catastrophic failure of the left engine, which caused it to lose control and crash.

The FAA administrator, James L. Smith, said that the crash was "a tragedy that has shaken the confidence of the public in the safety of the DC-10."

The FAA is conducting a thorough investigation into the crash, and a public hearing will be held in the coming weeks to discuss the findings.

The FAA is also reviewing the design of the DC-10, particularly the engine and the fuel system. The agency is considering changes to the aircraft's design to prevent a similar crash from occurring again.

The crash has also led to a re-evaluation of the FAA's safety standards for the DC-10. The agency is considering new regulations that would require airlines to conduct more frequent inspections of the aircraft's engines and fuel system.

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Even If It Costs SALT Votes

# Cartter Rejects Rise in Defense Funds

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — President Jimmy Carter has rejected a proposal to increase defense spending by \$7 billion over the next five years. The proposal was part of a larger bill that also included provisions for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT).

Carter said that the increase in defense spending was not necessary, and that the current level of spending was sufficient to meet the country's needs.

The proposal was made by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who is a leading advocate of increased defense spending. Nunn said that the increase was necessary to maintain the country's military edge.

Carter's rejection of the proposal is a significant setback for Nunn and other members of the Senate who are pushing for increased defense spending. The Senate is expected to vote on the bill in the coming weeks.

Carter's decision is also a reflection of his broader policy of reducing military spending and pursuing détente with the Soviet Union.

Sen. Nunn said that he would continue to push for the increase in defense spending, even if it meant losing SALT votes. He said that the country's security was more important than the treaty.

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Annapolis senior Sandy Erwin, one of the first women to enter the U.S. Naval Academy, drills plebes at formation.

## School Gets 1st Women Drill Instructors

# It's 'Yes Ma'am' for Plebes at U.S. Naval Academy

By Art Harris

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 29 (UPI) — "All right, Mr. Holcomb!" snaps Midshipman 1st Class Sandy Erwin, 21. "What's for lunch?" Mr. Erwin says, dismissing everyone for chow except Mr. Kanakis, a plebe who has been severely struck by the dread disease of Plebe Summer — sudden memory loss.

"Your performance is slipping, Mr. Kanakis," she barks, her large hazel eyes narrowing in anger, her long nails (as polished as the plebes' shoes) should be digging into her hips. "But the pressure is not going to stop, I'm not going to let it. Now, shove off!"

"Go Navy, beat Army!" yelps the plebe as he scrambles off for lunch.

"I pressure him so much because when I get finished with him I know he's going to be good," Ms. Erwin explains. "That's what plebe training is all about. Only with constant, continuing pressure is clutching going to break. We've got to get them to the point where they don't clutch."

In 1976, when Ms. Erwin joined the ranks of Annapolis' first class to include women, traditionalists feared the worst. Women, it was predicted, would get pregnant, lose their femininity from the stress, make the men go soft, turn into mediocre officers at best, and cut the fraternal fabric of the academy into shreds.

But "the horrible things that people predicted haven't happened," says Capt. Jack Darby, 43, the departing commandant of midshipmen who is inevitably asked how the women are doing.

"The girls aren't doing any better or any worse than the men," says the commandant, who was charged with transforming the sexual landscape. "They do average, and average at the U.S. Naval Academy is very, very good."

They may not be as loud or forceful in their leadership style as Marine Corps DIs (drill instructors), but they're equally effective.

Ms. Erwin, who is 5-foot-4, says she used to lie awake at night, afraid that "some guy who was 6-foot-5 would say, 'No, I won't do it.' But I haven't had any static from my plebes."

The academy has attempted to treat the women just like the men — short hair, little makeup, hard work, marksmanship classes and so on. But their course has been tailored to some extent. They are not allowed on combat ships, a fact of the new Navy life several male midshipmen were grouching over one night at Rixford's, a popular singles bar along the wharf.

Male Grousing

"Women only have to run a 7:30 mile," grumps Midshipman 1st Class Carl Chapman, 21, editor of the yearbook.

"My roommate could walk it that fast. A few girls would do all right if you stuck 'em in a division officer's billet, but 90 percent are totally unfit to be officers. The Navy is trying to give the impression that women fit in well here, but they don't."

"They just came here to get their 'Mrs. degree,'" said Bill Stuebler, 21, a midshipman 1st class. Bob Huffman, a 22-year-old senior, nods in agreement and complains that the 4,300 academy men have spent so much time competing for

the attention of the 209 women that they have forgotten the meaning of all-male comradeship.

Already, five marriages are scheduled for June Week next year. "It hurts friendships among the guys," says Mr. Huffman. "Women just seek out the guys they think can help them the most."

"They're just jealous that I've got a good-looking female mid," says Greg Mislack, 21, a 1st class midshipman from Cherry Hill, N.J., who dates Tina D'Ercole, 21, a classmate. They both want to go to flight school.

Li. Cmdr. J.C. Glutting, 36, the highly decorated, spit-and-polish overseer of 700 plebes — as well as Sandy Erwin's company officer — says he has yet to record a single female breakdown in his "crying log," a special book he uses to keep tabs on plebeian emotions.

Men are crying more often these days, he notes, adding: "It's a healthy sign usually attributable to terminal homesickness. In my day, we were taught not to cry."

Nonetheless, Li. Cmdr. Glutting will not order Ms. Erwin and her other 1st class mids to lower their voices when addressing cowering plebes. In fact, to keep bite in their bark, he has prescribed honey for hoarseness and counseled them to shout from the diaphragm, rather than from the throat.

"Physiologically," he says, "women can bark just as good as men. But society hasn't trained them to yell."

As for Ms. Erwin, he says, "she can yell with the best."

Pope Won't Go To N. Ireland

VATICAN CITY, July 29 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II will not visit Northern Ireland during his trip to the Irish Republic in September, the Vatican said yesterday. A press spokesman said such a visit was never contemplated.

The pope will spend two days in Ireland before flying to the United States to address the United Nations Oct. 2.

Reports that the pope might go to Armagh in Northern Ireland, seat of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, sparked a controversy in the province. The Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader in the strife-torn North, said he would organize a campaign to resist any effort by the pontiff to cross into Northern Ireland.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., last week promised his influential vote for SALT-2 on condition that the defense budget rise by about \$7 billion over increases already planned by the administration. Sen. Nunn told Armed Services Committee hearings he wants real increases of 4 to 5 percent after inflation in the proposed \$122.7 billion defense allocation for fiscal 1980, and he wants the increases to continue indefinitely.

Sen. Nunn's vote on the treaty is considered critical to winning approval from a number of Senate moderates whose worries on SALT correspond to his concerns on the steady growth of Soviet military power.

Mr. Carter sides indicated after Sen. Nunn's remarks that they might be willing to negotiate, but thought the terms a bit high. In defending SALT-2 to the editors, Mr. Carter said: "No matter what level of defense expenditures we might have — \$140 billion, \$160 billion, \$180 billion — it doesn't matter; under any level of expenditure for defense purposes within reason, we are better off with the SALT treaty than without it."

Protecting Environment

In other remarks to the visiting editors, the president said the nation can have a crash program for energy production and still manage to honor its environmental protection laws.

He told the editors that there is no need to reduce air, water or wildlife protection standards. The President's Commission on Coal last week reported that coal use can be doubled by 1985, he said, but "the basic premise for this recommendation was that we would not lower air-quality standards. So I can't see us changing the basic laws that protect the quality of life of the American people."

He added he feels so strongly about the energy situation that he personally wrote his recent televised speech on the subject.

"The Sunday evening speech was made literally from the bottom of my heart," he said. "As a matter of fact, I only practiced that speech twice because I wrote it. My wife and several other people helped me with the basic structure of the speech, but I did it myself."

High Court Acts to Allow Busing in Columbus, Ohio

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — The Supreme Court yesterday cleared the way for lower courts to end racial imbalances by ordering the busing of as many as 35,600 children to schools within Columbus, Ohio.

The busing question now goes back to U.S. District Court Judge Robert Duncan, who found discrimination throughout Columbus schools and ordered the children into buses in October, 1977.

The order never took effect.

The Supreme Court granted a stay of the order while the Columbus school board appealed. But on July 2 the high court ruled that a judge can order sweeping desegregation plans when school board policies have led to a racial imbalance in any part of the school system.

A final order implementing that decision was scheduled to be sent to Judge Duncan on Friday, but was nearly snuffed on a technicality that developed for the first time this year in the Supreme Court.

The final day on the bench, July 2, Chief Justice Warren Burger announced without explanation that the court would formally stay open for business during its usual three month summer vacation. This allows decisions to be made by six justices, instead of the usual nine.

Under court rules, once the justices decide a case, the clerk of the court automatically sends the judgment implementing the high court's decision to the appropriate lower court.

However, the rules also provide that, if a rehearing is requested while the court is in session, the clerk may not issue the judgment until the full court considers it.

Although the school board lost the appeal, last week it asked for a

rehearing of the decision and that put court clerk Michael Rodak Jr. in a dilemma.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons then asked Justice Byron White to send the order implementing the decision to Judge Duncan, but Columbus school board lawyers argued one justice could not take such action.

Justice White sidestepped the issue by referring the matter to the full court, which ordered Mr. Rodak to issue the mandate.

Workers, including about 300,000 Teamsters Union members in the trucking industry, Administration officials said that the truckers' settlement respected the guidelines, but union and industry officials indicated that the increase was about 10 percent a year over the three-year period.

Over the life of the contracts, the new settlements average 7.3 percent, which is not far above the guidelines. But it is higher than the 6.3-percent average in contracts during the first half of last year.

While the Carter guidelines generally call for a 7-percent yearly limit on combined wages and benefits, they do allow multiyear agreements to have some years as high as 8 percent but only if the overall average would be 7 percent.

An official at the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the wage-plus-benefit figures did not include anticipated cost-of-living clauses in the agreements.

The agreements cover 999,000

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## Americans Dying Needlessly

# U.S. Health Study Urges Major Change in Lifestyles

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — Americans, although generally healthier than ever, are killing themselves needlessly through smoking, drinking, poor diet and preventable accidents, the government reported yesterday.

In an unprecedented survey of national health, it called for "a second public health revolution" to stem the death toll from heart disease, cancer and accidents much the way polio, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases were tamed in the past.

The call to action is contained in "The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention" — a document clearly intended to dramatize overall health problems the way the Surgeon General's 1964 report focused public attention on the dangers of smoking.

"Let us make no mistake about the purpose of this," outgoing Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. said in a foreword to the 2 1/2 -year study.

Public Carelessness

"Its purpose," he said, "is to encourage a second public health revolution in the history of the United States" and to urge that "the nation's health strategy must be dramatically recast" to emphasize disease prevention through changes of lifestyle and personal conduct as well as medical advances.

"We are killing ourselves by our own careless habits," Mr. Califano said in what he called "virtually my last official act as secretary of HEW."

The report stated in its opening sentence: "The health of the American people has never been better." The U.S. death rate had dropped from 17 per 1,000 persons per year in 1900 to fewer than nine per 1,000, while infant mortality rates dropped to a record low of 14 per 1,000 live births in 1977, it said.

A major reason for these improvements, the report explained, is the vast reduction in deaths from communicable diseases.

However, it said, deaths from degenerative diseases such as heart ailments, stroke and cancer have increased sharply and now account for 75 percent of all deaths in the United States. And accidents of all

types are the leading cause of death from age 1 until the early 40s.

In consequence, the report declared, "Prevention is an idea whose time has come."

Among its points:

- Cigarette smoking is the single most preventable cause of death.
- Alcohol is a factor in more than 10 percent of all deaths in the United States.
- Many Americans are "apathetic and unmotivated" toward better health, often viewing illness "as a matter of random chance, not to be averted but to be tolerated and accepted."
- "Personal lifestyles are responsible for a large share of unnecessary disease and disability in the United States."
- Americans are eating too much sugar, salt, red meat, fat and cholesterol and not enough whole grains, cereals, fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry and legumes.
- Adults should be encouraged to exercise vigorously, if possible at least three times a week for about 15 to 30 minutes each time.
- Up to 20 percent of all cancer deaths may be linked to exposure to chemicals and other hazards on the job.
- Road injuries, many preventable through attention to speed limits and use of seat belts, account for half of all deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 24.

Sihanouk Rejects Khmer Rouge's Offer of Alliance

PARIS, July 29 (Reuters) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk has rejected an offer from Khmer Rouge leaders to create an alliance of Kampuchean forces against Vietnamese occupation, according to a message from the prince released here yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk, now in North Korea, said in the message that he refused to meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who made the alliance offer. He told Khieu Samphan that Khmer Rouge killings of numerous Cambodians precluded any alliance.

Prince Sihanouk was allied with the Khmer Rouge when they took over Cambodia in April 1975, but he became their virtual prisoner a year later and was only released to plead their case abroad when Vietnamese forces invaded Kampuchea early this year and a pro-Vietnamese government was installed in Phnom Penh.

"I am still in favor of friendship between Kampuchea and our neighbors, including Vietnam, but I will never accept the attempts at colonizing our country by Vietnam and the Soviet Union," the prince wrote.

Prince Sihanouk plans to preside over a congress next month during which a provisional Kampuchean government in exile is to be created.

Mexico to Hold Talks With Protest Group

MEXICO CITY, July 29 (UPI) — Talks about alleged political prisoners in Mexico are scheduled tomorrow between government officials and members of a group that staged a 20-hour hunger strike in Mexico City's United Nations offices.

The Interior Ministry agreed Friday to the talks, ending a hunger strike by 40 persons that began Thursday. The discussions will center on the group's demand for the release of prisoners and information on "disappeared persons." The government repeatedly it holds political prisoners.

Big U.S. Unions Flout Carter Wage Limits

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI) — Government statistics indicate that large union contracts have generally ignored President Carter's 7-percent guideline target for wage increases.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Friday that contracts settled during the first half of 1979 for bargaining units of 5,000 or more members provided average first-year increases in wages and benefits of 9.2 percent. That was more than in the same period a year before, when no guidelines existed and the average was 8.3 percent.

Over the life of the contracts, the new settlements average 7.3 percent, which is not far above the guidelines. But it is higher than the 6.3-percent average in contracts during the first half of last year.

While the Carter guidelines generally call for a 7-percent yearly limit on combined wages and benefits, they do allow multiyear agreements to have some years as high as 8 percent but only if the overall average would be 7 percent.

An official at the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the wage-plus-benefit figures did not include anticipated cost-of-living clauses in the agreements.

The agreements cover 999,000

workers, including about 300,000 Teamsters Union members in the trucking industry. Administration officials said that the truckers' settlement respected the guidelines, but union and industry officials indicated that the increase was about 10 percent a year over the three-year period.

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## WOL Oklahoma GI Gives Up er 36 Years of Hiding in Hills

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 29 (UPI) — Air Force officials say they have discharged a man rather than a hero, an Oklahoma man away from home for 36 years, who was discharged from the Air Corps unit in 1943 after 36 years of hiding in fear.

The man, Pvt. Benson, was discharged from the Air Corps unit in 1943 after 36 years of hiding in fear. He was discharged from the Air Corps unit in 1943 after 36 years of hiding in fear.

Pvt. Benson, 57, was discharged from the Air Corps unit in 1943 after 36 years of hiding in fear. He was discharged from the Air Corps unit in 1943 after 36 years of hiding in fear.

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## Man Hangs Self In Crowded Cell

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI) — A 30-year-old robbery suspect hanged himself yesterday in a criminal court holding pen that was filled with nearly a dozen other men awaiting trial, a Corrections Department spokesman said.

Michael Dabidi, who had been arrested Friday on a stolen property charge, was found hanging by a leather belt from a bar in the cell, said Susan Gilbert, Ms. Gilbert said the others in the cell "all claimed they didn't see or hear anything happen."

Dabidi, who has been arrested more than two dozen times in recent years for petty larceny and possession of stolen property, had been remanded for psychiatric examinations an hour before he was found dead.



## Inflation: Merely the Mirror

Almost half of last month's troubling increase in U.S. inflation is directly traceable to rising energy prices. The message, therefore, should be clear: The energy and inflation problems are inseparably bound. No one is going to solve the inflation problem without first solving the energy problem.

Taking into account the indirect costs of energy that are embedded in the other products Americans buy, about 10 percent of consumer expenditures go for buying energy. If energy prices go up 60 percent, then energy by itself will create an extra 6 percentage points of inflation. It is an algebraic fact of life that this extra inflation can be avoided only if prices fall for the remaining 90 percent of consumer spending. To be precise, all other spending would have to fall by 6.7 percent to counteract a 60 percent rise in energy prices. Falling prices, however, mean falling wages, salaries and dividends for everyone outside the energy business; inflation would not be rising, but money incomes and real standards of living would be going down.

So while there are conceivable government policies that might force down other prices to offset energy costs — policies to induce a very severe recession — they involve enormous social costs and are unlikely to be adopted. Inevitably, then, so long as energy prices accelerate, so will inflation. And if energy consumers attempt to recoup lost ground by indexing their wages to the cost of living, the resultant increase in inflation will simply become some multiple of the original increase in energy prices.

In Washington, therefore, the key new man on inflation may not be Paul Volcker at the Federal Reserve Board but Charles Duncan at the Department of Energy. There is no cure for inflation without a cure for the energy shortage. That is a stark but simple fact, which must impress itself on the president and the entire political system.

The more we think about it, the more we like the novel idea for saving energy offered recently in a letter to the editor of The New York Times by Nancy Dorfman, a transportation economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. By substituting a big gasoline tax for the existing sales tax, every state in the nation could on its own end the threat of gas lines without the slightest impact on the cost of living.

World oil supplies are stretched so tight that the fate of the U.S. economy is now tied

to the goodwill of a few Mideast autocrats. Yet nothing in the new Carter energy plan — not synfuels, not solar energy, not conversion to coal — will make a dent in U.S. dependence for years to come.

A national gasoline tax would clearly be an effective way to close the gap between the current demand for oil and the assured supply. It would provide an incentive to reduce gas consumption without creating the need for a bureaucracy to decide who gets how much. And by rebating the revenues thus raised to each citizen, the nation could leave the budget of the average driver unaffected. But gasoline taxes are poison in Washington, in part because political leaders refuse to commit tax revenues to rebates.

Therein lies the appeal of Prof. Dorfman's plan. Nearly every state has a highly visible sales tax. Let each state abolish it and set the gasoline tax at a rate to match the revenues. At one stroke, that would provide the desired incentive to conserve gas without increasing the state tax burden by one cent.

Consider the advantages to New York State. Its 4 percent sales tax, which generates about \$2.7 billion, could be fully replaced by a 45-to 50-cent-per-gallon surcharge on gasoline. Economists believe that a tax of this size would reduce gasoline consumption by about 5 percent immediately and by as much as 15 percent in the long run, as drivers drive less and switch increasingly to fuel-efficient cars.

Even a 5 percent cut would go a long way toward relieving the state's energy woes. Odd-even-day nuisance rationing would be instantly unnecessary. Vacationers could once again travel freely to New York's less accessible resorts. And by eliminating the sales tax, New York retailers could expect to recapture business now lost to low-tax states.

Yes, there would be problems. Energy relations with other states would be complicated if New York alone adopted the high gas tax. And some New Yorkers would pay slightly more federal tax because sales taxes are deductible whereas gasoline taxes are not. But the foreseeable complications could be readily solved. Compared with the advantages of gaining some relief from OPEC and overcoming Washington's inertia, they seem trivial.

And who knows, virtue might be catching. A few states might yet do what three presidents could not: lead the country out of the energy mess.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Trade Bill Cheers

The new U.S. Trade Act is more than a substantial achievement of economic policy that keeps up the non-Communist world's 30-year momentum toward liberalizing international trade, with all that means for the health and welfare of the nations concerned. It also represents a political triumph — not simply for the Carter administration but for bipartisanship, for executive-congressional collaboration and for the idea of planning in public policy. That is what really made possible the happy signing celebration that Jimmy Carter conducted in the White House Rose Garden the other day.

Actually, the first dollop of credit might best go to the 93d Congress. With an assist from the Nixon administration, it set out to write new trade legislation correcting the observed defects of past negotiating and legislative practice. Out of that exercise came the 1974 Trade Act. It created the authority successive presidents used to negotiate tariff cuts and reduction of non-tariff barriers in the "Tokyo round." Beyond that — and here is the special point — it set up unique procedures for the conduct of the negotiations and for processing their results into U.S. law. The tradition of bipartisanship in trade legislation had been respected at least since the Smoot-Hawley disaster of the 1930s. To deter crippling diversions and amendments, the 1974 act provided for close and continual executive-branch consultation with Congress

(and with the private sector) during the negotiation and during the preparation of the implementing legislation, and for fast-track handling of the legislation once it was prepared.

In the words of the president's special trade representative, Robert Strauss, the act that emerged last Thursday was "precooked." What President Carter and the 96th Congress took out of the oven was put in five years ago by President Nixon and the 93d.

But the advance planning is not the whole story. A role was played, for instance, by the succession of economic summits, begun by Gerald Ford in 1975, that permitted the key industrialized countries to keep the trade talks close to the contours of their respective domestic exigencies. The Hill leadership of both parties did yeoman service in bringing about the 90-4 vote of approval for the new bill in the Senate and the 395-7 vote in the House. In the executive branch, passage took an intimate attention to economic detail and a lavish attention to congressional sensibilities and for this the redoubtable Mr. Strauss deserves full marks.

In the end, however, the new law is most of all a tribute to the process by which the United States conducted and followed up the trade talks. In a very real sense, congratulations are due all around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### New Start for Carter

Can an appeal to the nation eliminate the energy crisis? Hardly: moral suasion alone is unlikely to cause Americans to abandon their cheap-oil-based civilization, especially if the administration continues to keep oil prices artificially low.

And the actual measures will have to pass the Congress, where President Carter has fallen down so often before. The whole Camp David operation was obviously

planned mainly for its publicity effect. For a man with President Carter's pretensions to morality, he relies to an astonishing degree on his public relations advisers, who design his actions less with an eye to the welfare of the nation than to their effect on the coming election campaign.

Yet he contradicts himself. While railing against the bureaucrats in Washington, he proposes at the same time to create a new set of officials to control the energy program.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

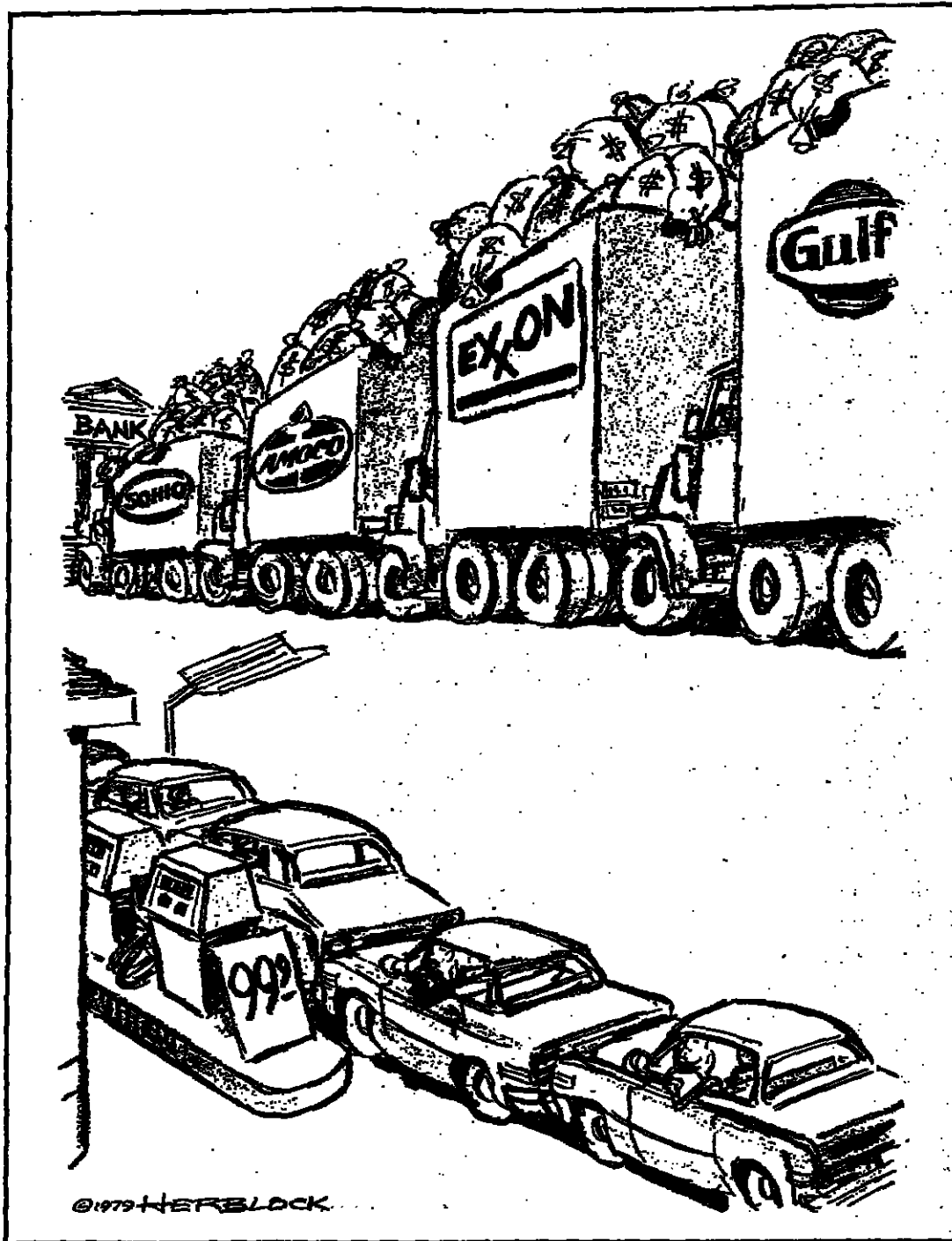
July 30, 1904

LINCOLN, Neb. — William Jennings Bryan declared in the Commons that the New York Herald is helping Mr. Roosevelt by its "support" of Judge Parker, the Democratic presidential nominee. He said: "One who asserts that the Democratic party needs a master must be either ignorant of human nature or indifferent to the candidate. The man chosen to present Judge Parker's name at the convention explained the judge's silence on public questions by saying that he was not the master of the party, but its servant. The Herald should more accurately point out where Parker is right and the Republicans are wrong."

### Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1929

LONDON — With no immediate aid in prospect from the Labor government, the entire Lancashire cotton industry was paralyzed today by the greatest industrial crisis since the general strike, three years ago. Refusing to accept wage reductions ordered by the employers, half a million workers, in a score of mill towns, stayed away from work today and 90 percent of the mills in the district are idle. While technically the mills were open to all who cared to work at reduced wages, in only one isolated instance did workers brave the orders of the unions to go to work at the reductions.



## No Bonanza in China Market

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG — Until a few months ago, U.S. and other foreign businessmen resembled modern-day Marco Polos as they dreamed of taking home the fabulously rich riches of Cathay. But their euphoria has since been supplanted by a more sober view of China's potentialities.

For the prospects are that the Chinese market is not going to be an extravagant bonanza — and anyone who thinks otherwise is bound to be cruelly disappointed.

Part of the earlier elation stemmed from the unfamiliarity of many U.S. and other businessmen with the Chinese negotiating style. As a result, they emerged from China in the mistaken belief that they had contracts that, in fact, did not exist.

In the Chinese mind, such documents as "protocols" and "letters of intent" are not binding commitments, but merely signify a willingness to continue discussions of possible deals. Indeed, the Chinese consider it normal to reach ambiguous agreements with several competitive companies bidding for the same contract.

But numbers of U.S. firms, unaware of this practice, grandly announced after talks in Peking that they had won multimillion-dollar orders — only to discover to their dismay later that they had won nothing at all.

The Chinese government itself, however, bears even greater responsibility for this disenchantment, since it proclaimed ambitious economic targets early last year and has been compelled within recent weeks to backtrack significantly.

The 10-year development plan published by Peking in February, 1978 envisioned expenditures of some \$600 billion through 1985 to build some 120 large-scale projects, including iron and steel complexes, oil and gas fields, power stations and harbors.

Many of these projects were supposed to be constructed with the help of Western and Japanese companies, and that triggered their rush to China to fight for contracts. But Chinese Communist Party chairman Hua Guofeng conceded in June that China would have to pro-

ceed more prudently, and this has deflated the excitement.

Under their new plan, the Chinese will focus on improving agricultural and light industrial production at the expense of heavy industry, largely in order to raise the living standards of a people weary from years of sacrifices to illusory economic promises.

So, for example, coal output will be increased this year by only 2 million tons rather than by 32 million tons as forecast in March. And steel production, originally scheduled to double to 60 million tons by 1985, will be raised by 50 percent to 45 million tons.

At the core of China's present dilemma is the problem it has faced with growing gravity over the past century — too many people and not enough arable land. As a consequence, its top priority must be to produce more food, not only to nourish a population of over 1 billion but to export in order to earn the hard currency that buys the foreign agricultural equipment that produces more food.

During his lifetime, which ended in 1976, Mao Tse-tung believed that the way to produce more rice and wheat was to mobilize millions of Chinese in periodic campaigns. But his schemes were disastrous, and China's leaders now admit that 10 percent of the population is not getting enough to eat today.

It will not be easy, though, for Hua and his comrades to do appreciably better. If this year's targets are fulfilled, grain output will go up by 4 percent — hardly a comfortable margin.

Chinese officials have also been disclosing with unusual candor that their economy has been flawed as well by all kinds of mismanagement. Hua has said, in fact, that one-quarter of the country's government-run enterprises have been operating at a loss.

Much of this stemmed from the decentralization that took place after the Maoist era. Provincial and municipal administrations were

given more autonomy, but they were not given the resources to do so. The Chinese rulers have come around to the realization, therefore, that their goals have to be scaled down to more realistic levels at the same time that management of the nation must be made tighter and more efficient.

This does not mean a return to rigidity. On the contrary, Peking is pledged to provide the Chinese with material incentives in the form of higher wages and bonuses in order to spur production. China is also encouraging joint ventures with foreign firms that can bring in expertise and capital.

It does suggest, however, that China is slowing down its pace of development. And that means that the Marco Polos are not going to make fortunes as easily as they had hoped.

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## Plotting a Course For Carter in 198

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter ducked the question when he was asked at his news conference if he might withdraw from the campaign next year and devote himself exclusively to governing the nation. But the likelihood is that Carter will stay in the race at least until "events take him out," in Sen. Henry Jackson's phrase. And they might.

Carter derided Jackson's suggestion that he would either withdraw next year or be forced out of the race by primary defeats. But Scoop Jackson knows a thing or two about presidential politics; he's run twice himself, was Democratic national chairman when John Kennedy won in 1960, and has been on the scene about as long as anyone now active. The analysis of 1980 prospects that he gave reporters this week made sense, particularly since Democratic Chairman John White has just warned that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., cannot take the nomination from Carter "without fighting for it."

Jackson said Kennedy was "avoiding a course that says he's clearly running against the president. He wants to avoid forcing the president out of the primaries" and splitting the Democratic Party in the process. Such a split, the senator pointed out — and a good many Draft Kennedy fans seem to forget — would not necessarily be confined to the presidential election. Jackson said he feared a split could endanger Democratic control of the Senate and perhaps even of the House.

### Prediction

But Kennedy, the senator predicted, "will not get into it unless Carter takes himself out, or events take him out." He made it clear that the events in question were the early New Hampshire and Massachusetts primaries; he obviously expects Carter to lose them and withdraw. In that case, the Democrats could turn to Kennedy without his having to bear the onus of having run against a sitting Democratic president.

It would not be unusual if Carter did lose in the early primaries. Estes Kefauver defeated President Truman in the 1952 New Hampshire primary; Eugene McCarthy came so close to winning over President Johnson in the same primary in 1968 that the effect was as if he had. People who are tired of a president — or a war, or an energy crisis — blame on him — can vote against him in an early primary without necessarily having any intent to vote against him in the general election, if he should be the party nominee.

In Carter's case, he will enter the 1980 New Hampshire primary — if he does — under heavy handicaps. Gas lines may be shorter by then, but home heating oil will be high-priced and perhaps scarce, reminding everyone, particularly New

Englanders, of an uncolored crisis. Inflation will be along at a double-digit rate, and administration's own suggestion unemployment is cent range by early next

### Enter Brown

But the most certain thing is that you can't win with no horse. If Ken the Jackson scenario is correct confrontation with of his own party, the candidate who appears to have the best chance of winning is Sen. Adlai Stevenson I said some months ago that he was not a sign of anything, but he has been heard about Sen. Al Gore, who appears to be a

Brown, however, is to register a fund-raiser with the Federal Election Commission; among people him, there's long been that he would run. It would be easy to see him, as many in Washington, as the political

Conceivably, therefore, Carter confrontation Hampshire and Massachusetts on Carter's severe Brown's campaign is lost a primary to Carter could result in two presidents. Would that withdraw? It's hard to thing but Georgia could keep him

### Step

It's harder still stepping aside at Kennedy. But a count later, primaries would not have the potential of a show Kennedy and a De

On the other hand, stayed in and Ken make it a three-way might gain a of Brown and Kennedy divide the anti-Car

Or maybe Carter Brown's (deleted), threatened to whip that case, Kennedy same old dilemma: to run against a president party. That's a choice Irish pol wants to have to

## Carter's Magic Man

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — At the center of Robert Strauss' approach to his new assignment as the president's chief Middle East negotiator is a quality of sheer preposterousness that overwhelms all the routine questions that might otherwise be asked about his capacity to do the job.

It is a preposterous assignment. As a new boy in the diplomatic game and in the Middle East, as a committed Jew, as the wielder of a larger-than-life role style, he had no business agreeing to help Jimmy Carter make good on his Camp David pledge to bring the Palestinians into the process of peace.

He took the job, he told me the other day, after Carter insisted that only he, Strauss, could help Carter keep that pledge to Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin. Strauss, it should be noted, may not be as susceptible to others' flattery as he hopes others are to him; but he has a colossal ego, or, if you will, craving for challenge, and it is very hard to think of any mission that a president might ask him to undertake that would be too grand for him to refuse. "You Can do it," the sign in his office says.

### At Pains

He was, at pains to praise the quality service he is getting from Harold Saunders, the top Mideast man at the State Department, which as an institution was nudged to one side by the president when he appointed Strauss. But he does not conceal his view that the traditional diplomatic approach, which emphasizes not failing, works against the boldness he feels is essential to setting up Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank. If it has occurred to Strauss that making sure not to make things worse has its positive side, or that the rhythm of events may not coincide with the president's or the peace treaty's indicated timetables, he does not let on.

Andrew Faulds, Member of Parliament, House of Commons.

London.

### More of Same?

"Fifty Years Ago" (JHT, July 16): Unions ask for "the rights of labor unions to conduct legitimate activities in the Southern states without fear of assassination or other sudden death" and demand protection "from armed thugs employed by the textile industry."

"Union's Charge Disrupts U.S. Auto Contract Talks" (JHT, July 18): Union accuses General Motors of "flagrant violations" of its pledge not to interfere with UAW organizing efforts in the South.

AL HIX.

London.

### Outlines Are Clear

At least the outlines of his method became clear on the maiden trip of his Mideast mission earlier this month.

First, he sought to establish himself as the main man, the president's man, an independent far-flung man, a man not cast from a conventional mold, the one American with whom it makes sense to deal, the man who can make things happen. He tried out this role with small varying degrees of success in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia; the four countries he thinks must be satisfied in order to move the Palestinian question along.

Second, by talks in which he did a lot of heavy listening (he is the sort who takes notes on his callers) and by visits to symbolic places (his wife went to a refugee camp in Jordan), he set out to establish his psychological and emotional credentials for being accepted on all sides as the maker of the grand deal to come. But such acceptance, he made plain, does not mean undercutting established U.S. policy. For instance, he criticized Israel's West Bank settlements, another

Israel's subsequent objection to review of what had done for Israel recent

Third, he started to own mind with certain how to pull off a deal it suit in the self-rule, elect in the peace treaty. On ing path, he feels, is for fine Liberation Organ come aboard UN Resol the basic settlement fra the PLO accepted 242. It tude toward the PLO to change. How can Strauss isn't yet sure, i pects to be before too lo

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have chance of being published. Letters are subject to con for space reasons. All letters will not be con publication. Writers must their letters be in with initials but prefer given to those fully address. The Herald cannot acknowledge to the editor.







Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds
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# Only the Horses Are Obsolete at Newest U.S. Track

By Steve Cady

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29 (AP) — From the outside, it is a little like an oversized office building. Inside, the layout suggests a balcony opera house. They call it Teletrack, and horse racing officials from as far away as Hong Kong already have begun to call it the kind of stadium reserved for a leading horse prospect. There is nothing anywhere else in the world, as it opens here a few months from now, on what used to be 10.8 acres of blighted harborfront, that it changes the course of horse racing.

For the first time, horseplayers will be able to go to the races at a track that has plenty of betting booths but no horses. Not even a rail, or a starting gate. Construction material still littered the piping grandstand floor the other day, but Connecticut's long-awaited horse track was clearly taking shape.

"What will that be?" said Greg Risse, the state's off-track betting director. "It's a horse track."

WINS AT ASCOT

SCOT, England, July 29 (AP) — This year's winner of the Irish Derby, captured King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes yesterday in living form over Gay Meadows, Ely-Mana-Mou, Ridden, Willie Carson. Troy was a 2-5 favorite in the rich race.

ing chief. "That's where the screen goes. It's 32 feet wide and 24 feet high."

He turned and pointed proudly toward the ceiling at the opposite side of the dimly lit circular auditorium. "That projection booth up there above the clubhouse level is 170 feet from the screen. We'll have the finest projection system in the world. Tremendous candlepower."

The sights the Swedish system will begin projecting on Oct. 15, live and in full color, will be coming from New York racetracks. By day, it will be thoroughbred races from Belmont Park, Aqueduct or Saratoga; by night, harness action from Yonkers Raceway or Roosevelt Raceway.

"Quite frankly," said Bob Kinkiner, "we're very excited about this project. It's a concept we see as an exciting solution for some of horse racing's marketing problems. Kinkiner's enthusiasm is understandable. He is regional manager for the American Totalisator Co., whose chairman, Jack DeVries, developed the idea of a horseless race track. Amtrack has put \$6 million into Teletrack so far, and will be getting a cut of the off-track betting handle. But Morrissey, a former mayor of West Haven, considers the arrangement a bargain.

"We can be supportive to the racing industry," said the OTB boss. "We're 75 miles from Belmont, and that's the nearest horse track."

Horse breeders, of course, see

Teletrack as a potential monster. Their fear is that it could lead to "studio" racing on a national scale, with half a dozen major tracks providing all the action needed for a coast-to-coast Teletrack network. But these are the same breeders who feel that every horse they sell, no matter how slow or unsound, has a right to find a racetrack somewhere in the United States where he or she can win a race. Over-breeding has resulted in too many bad horses who need potentially hazardous medications just to get to the starting gate.

All the Comforts

At Teletrack, though, horseplayers will be betting on top-quality horses and they will be doing it in air-conditioned comfort. There will be general parking for 800 cars, as well as valet parking; booths where Daily Racing Forms and tip-sheets can be purchased, and an upholstered seat for each of the maximum 1,800 grandstand tickets (at \$2.50) and 400 clubhouse tickets (\$3.50) that will be sold for any single program.

"Bettors like to mill around," said Morrissey, "but there'll be an unserved seat for everybody. If they want it. We're not planning on standing-room tickets, because we don't want to make this a gathering place for loiterers."

Fast-food stands, bars and a 200-seat clubhouse restaurant above the scalloped-shaped balconies also will contribute to what management calls the "pattern of a race-

track scene." As the horseplayers walk along the ramp into the auditorium, a series of gradually dimmer lights will soften the visual transition from outdoors to indoors. If the gamblers need a cigarette to steady their nerves, the smoke won't linger or rise to interfere with the projection system. Special ventilators will drag smoke and air downward through purifiers under the floor, then recirculate it from the top of the building down again.

Meanwhile, proposals for building an actual racetrack (with horses and horses) in either Wadsworth or Middletown appear to be dead. With Teletrack, a better way may have been found.

"In my opinion," said Morrissey, "it looks like a sure thing."

## Maier Due Back In Eight Weeks

MUNICH, July 29 (UPI) — Doctors who inserted a silver plate into the arm of Sepp Maier, the veteran goalkeeper for West Germany's national soccer team, say that he will be able to resume training in eight weeks.

Maier, 35, was hospitalized with a broken arm and stomach injuries after a car crash this month. He will probably not be able to start playing for his Bayern Munich club before January, doctors said.

# Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Games		Saturday's Games	
NATIONAL LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(1st game)	Pittsburgh 200 100-110-5-1	(1st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(2nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(2nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(3rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(3rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(4th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(4th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(5th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(5th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(6th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(6th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(7th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(7th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(8th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(8th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(9th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(9th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(10th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(10th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(11th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(11th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(12th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(12th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(13th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(13th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(14th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(14th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(15th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(15th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(16th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(16th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(17th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(17th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(18th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(18th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(19th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(19th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(20th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(20th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(21st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(21st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(22nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(22nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(23rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(23rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(24th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(24th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(25th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(25th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(26th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(26th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(27th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(27th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(28th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(28th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(29th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(29th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(30th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(30th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(31st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(31st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(32nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(32nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(33rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(33rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(34th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(34th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(35th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(35th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(36th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(36th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(37th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(37th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(38th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(38th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(39th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(39th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(40th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(40th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(41st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(41st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(42nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(42nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(43rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(43rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(44th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(44th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(45th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(45th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(46th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(46th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(47th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(47th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(48th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(48th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(49th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(49th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(50th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(50th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(51st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(51st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(52nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(52nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(53rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(53rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(54th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(54th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(56th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(56th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(58th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(58th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(62nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(62nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(63rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(63rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(64th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(64th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(65th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(65th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(67th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(67th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(68th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(68th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(70th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(70th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(71st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(71st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(72nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(72nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(73rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(73rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(74th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(74th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(75th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(75th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(76th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(76th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(77th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(77th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(78th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(78th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(79th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(79th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(80th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(80th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(81st game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(81st game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(82nd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(82nd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(83rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(83rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(84th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(84th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(85th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(85th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(86th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(86th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(88th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(88th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
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(93rd game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(93rd game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(94th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(94th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(95th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(95th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(96th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(96th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(97th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(97th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(98th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(98th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(99th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(99th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1
(100th game)	Montreal 200 100-110-5-1	(100th game)	San Francisco 200 100-110-5-1

## Trail to Start Aug. 6 In Tomjanovich Case

HOUSTON, July 29 (AP) — An Aug. 6 trial date has been set for a damage suit Rudy Tomjanovich filed against the Los Angeles Lakers after being punched by a Lakers player during a game Dec. 9, 1977. Tomjanovich will ask a U.S. District Court jury to hold the Lakers liable for the actions of Kermit Washington, a former Laker now with the San Diego Clippers.

## More Sports On Page 11

Team	W	L	P	W-L-P	Points	Reb	Ass	Stk
Winnipeg	25	4	1	25-4-1	104	10	10	10
Edmonton	24	5	1	24-5-1	103	9	9	9
Calgary	23	6	1	23-6-1	102	8	8	8
Winnipeg	22	7	1	22-7-1	101	7	7	7
Edmonton	21	8	1	21-8-1	100	6	6	6
Calgary	20	9	1	20-9-1	99	5	5	5
Winnipeg	19	10	1	19-10-1	98	4	4	4
Edmonton	18	11	1	18-11-1	97	3	3	3
Calgary	17	12	1	17-12-1	96	2	2	2
Winnipeg	16	13	1	16-13-1	95	1	1	1
Edmonton	15	14	1	15-14-1	94	0	0	0
Calgary	14	15	1	14-15-1	93	0	0	0
Winnipeg	13	16	1	13-16-1	92	0	0	0
Edmonton	12	17	1	12-17-1	91	0	0	0
Calgary	11	18	1	11-18-1	90	0	0	0
Winnipeg	10	19	1	10-19-1	89	0	0	0
Edmonton	9	20	1	9-20-1	88	0	0	0
Calgary	8	21	1	8-21-1	87	0	0	0
Winnipeg	7	22	1	7-22-1	86	0	0	0
Edmonton	6	23	1	6-23-1	85	0	0	0
Calgary	5	24	1	5-24-1	84	0	0	0
Winnipeg	4	25	1	4-25-1	83	0	0	0
Edmonton	3	26	1	3-26-1	82	0	0	0
Calgary	2	27	1	2-27-1	81	0	0	0
Winnipeg	1	28	1	1-28-1	80	0	0	0
Edmonton	0	29	1	0-29-1	79	0	0	0
Calgary	0	30	1	0-30-1	78	0	0	0

# Insurance Stocks

Comstock Ins. Co.	4	5 1/2	7 1/4				
Cherokee Ins. Co.	12	25	24				
Continental Ins. Co.	30	49 1/2	50 1/2				
Durham Ins. Co.	30	49 1/2	50 1/2				
ERCO Ins. Co.	149	59 1/2	59 1/2				
Emmett Ins. Co.	220	33 1/2	34				
Eastlawn Ins. Co.	2	25 1/4	25 1/4				
Excessors' Ins. Co.	1	23 1/2	25				
Fort Portland Ins. Co.	269	27 1/2	27 1/2				
General Ins. Co.	14	19 1/2	19 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	24	68 1/4	68 1/4				
FidelCo Va. 20	14	7 1/2	7 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	24	68 1/4	68 1/4				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	14	7 1/2	7 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	42	23 1/2	24 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	30	21	21				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	20	19 1/2	19 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	2	15 1/2	15 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	2	2 1/2	2 1/2				
Fidelity Ins. Co.	1	19 1/2	19 1/2				
Fortune Ins. Co.	8	3 1/2	4 1/2				
Founders Ins. Co.	15	15	15-16				
General Ins. Co.	718	7 1/2	7 1/2				
GEICO Ins. Co.	409	19 1/2	19 1/2				
GEICO Ins. Co.	144	19 1/2	19 1/2				
General Ins. Co.	13	11 1/2	11 1/2				

Kane City Ins. Co.	8	6 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2
Kemper Corp. 140	100	29 1/4	29 1/4	
Kemper Corp. 140	100	29 1/4	29 1/4	
Lafayette Ins. Co.	129	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Lafayette Ins. Co.	129	27 1/4	27 1/4	
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Reggie Jackson of the New York Yankees is decked by an inside pitch...

Saturday Baseball

Parker Homers as Pirates Win, Take Division Lead From Expos

NTREAL, July 29 (UPI) — Parker hit a two-run homer to help the Pittsburgh Pirates move into first place in the National League East with a 5-3 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Parker's Omar Moreno led the game with a single off Schatzeder. With one out, Parker hit the ball over the right-field fence for his 17th home run of the season. The 49th and 500th runs in his career.

Like Steve Nicosia and no and a single by Tim Lincecum, another Pirate run in the 4th inning. Parker scored on Madlock's sacrifice fly in the 5th and Nicosia singled and 1 on Moreno's single in the 6th to give the Pirates a 5-0 lead.

By the winning pitcher, Grant Jackson and Kent Ve, who recorded his 17th Montreal scored a run in the 7th when Warren Cromartie doubled. Andre Dawson singled. Expos added two runs in the 8th on Larry Parrish's home

Runners, scored twice and drove in a run and Ken Forsch pitched a three-hitter as Houston defeated Los Angeles, 5-2.

**Reds 8, Braves 6**  
Braves 8, Reds 5

In Atlanta, Bob Horner drove in three runs with a single and his 19th homer, helping Atlanta to an 8-5 victory over Cincinnati and a split of their doubleheader. Johnny Bench drove in three runs with two singles as the Reds won the opener, 8-6.

**Padres 4, Giants 3**

In San Diego, Kurt Bevacqua singled with two out and the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth to give San Diego a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. With one out in the ninth, Dan Briggs hit a pinch single, went to first on Paul Dade's single and scored the tying run on

Bobby Tolan's pinch single. Bevacqua delivered the winning hit after Gene Tenace struck out and Dave Winfield was walked intentionally to load the bases.

**Angels 5, Twins 0**

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Don Aase pitched a five-hitter as California beat Minnesota, 5-0, to move three games ahead of the Twins in the American League West. Don Baylor drove in three runs for the Angels with a double and single and leads the major leagues with 96 runs batted in.

**Royals 6, Orioles 3**

In Kansas City, George Brett hit a three-run homer as Kansas City defeated Baltimore, 6-3. Rich Gale and Dan Quisenberry collaborated on a six-hitter for the Royals.

**Brewers 9, Yankees 2**

In Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano batted in three runs with three doubles as Milwaukee beat New York, 9-2. The Brewers' 16-hit attack included seven doubles.

**Red Sox 1, Rangers 0**

In Arlington, Texas, Dennis Eckersley pitched a seven-hitter and Jim Dwyer doubled home a run to give Boston a 1-0 victory over Texas. The Red Sox pulled off their third triple play of the season.

**Indians 10, White Sox 5**

In Chicago, Duane Kuiper, Ron Pruitt and Mike Hargrove each drove in two runs as Cleveland beat Chicago, 10-5, extending the Indians' winning streak to six games since Dave Garcia took over as interim manager.

**Blue Jays 3, Tigers 0**

In Toronto, Dave Lemanczyk flirted with a no-hitter for six innings and settled for a three-hitter in Toronto's 3-0 victory over Detroit.

**A's 6, Mariners 5**

In Oakland, Dwayne Murphy and Dave Renshaw each drove in a pair of runs as Oakland beat Seattle, 6-5. Dave Hamilton, the winning pitcher, allowed only two hits in five innings of relief.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	48	34	.585	—
Seattle	47	37	.558	3
Milwaukee	46	41	.523	7
New York	45	42	.512	8
Detroit	44	43	.500	9
Cleveland	43	44	.494	10
Toronto	42	45	.481	11

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California	48	34	.585	—
Minnesota	47	37	.558	3
Texas	46	41	.523	7
Kansas City	45	42	.512	8
Chicago	44	43	.500	9
San Francisco	43	44	.494	10
Seattle	42	45	.481	11

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Pittsburgh	48	34	.585	—
Philadelphia	47	37	.558	3
Cincinnati	46	41	.523	7
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As the umpire tries to separate them, Jackson attempts to choke pitcher Mike Caldwell of the Milwaukee Brewers...

Friday Baseball

Jackson Brushed Back, Attacks Caldwell in 6-5 Loss to Brewers

MILWAUKEE, July 29 (UPI) — Cecil Cooper's third home run of the game — with two out in the ninth inning — gave the Milwaukee Brewers a 6-5 victory over the New York Yankees on Friday night in a game in which Reggie Jackson was ejected for fighting and Billy Martin, the Yankees' manager, filed two protests.

The decisive homer, Cooper's 17th of the season, tied the club record for homers and total bases (12) in a game set by Ben Oglivie earlier this season. The Yankees had tied the score at 5-5 in the eighth on a single by Mickey Rivers and Willie Randolph's homer off the foul pole in left field.

A fight between Jackson and Mike Caldwell, the Brewers' starting pitcher, broke out in the fourth inning when the Yankee outfielder, angered by three brushback pitches — including one before he singled in the first inning — threw the bat toward Caldwell on the mound.

Jackson made the turn at first base, headed on a dead run for Caldwell and grabbed the pitcher by the throat. Both benches and bullpens emptied and it was several minutes before order was restored. Jackson was ejected for throwing his bat.

Martin played the game under protest because Caldwell was allowed to stay in the game. Two innings later, Martin lodged another protest, claiming that the pitcher's mound was too low. However, umpire Dale Ford measured the mound after the game and found it to be the required height.

**Tigers 4, Blue Jays 3**

In Toronto, Lynn Jones scored from second with two out in the 11th inning on shortstop Alfredo Griffin's throwing error as Detroit scored a 4-3 victory over Toronto. With one out in the 11th, Ed Putman doubled off Tom Buskey and Jones went in to run for him. Ron

LeFlore then hit a routine grounder to Griffin, who threw the ball wildly past first base.

**Orioles 8, Royals 0**

In Kansas City, Ken Singleton hit a three-run home run and Lee May had a two-run homer as Baltimore defeated Kansas City, 8-0, the Orioles' ninth victory in their last 10 games. Mike Flanagan pitched a three-hitter for Baltimore for his fourth shutout of the season.

**Indians 7, White Sox 2**

In Chicago, Cliff Johnson drove in three runs, one with his seventh homer of the season, as Cleveland beat Chicago, 7-2. The Indians' fifth straight victory. David Clyde went seven innings to improve his record to 3-2.

**Rangers 11, Red Sox 2**

In Arlington, Texas, Steve Comer pitched a five-hitter and Richie Zisk drove in three runs to lead Texas to an 11-2 victory over Boston. The Rangers built a 9-0 lead in the first two innings in ending a four-game losing streak.

**Twins 3, Angels 1**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ken Landreaux and Rob Wilfong each scored once and drove in a run and Geoff Zahn allowed only four hits in seven innings as Minnesota defeated California, 3-1. Mike Marshall of the Twins earned his 20th save.

**Mariners 1, A's 0**

In Oakland, Larry Milbourne hit a sacrifice fly in the third as Seattle beat Oakland, 1-0. Rick Langford, the losing pitcher, allowed only four hits.

**Cubs 4, Mets 2**

In the National League, at New York, Bruce Sutter scored his 23d save, the most in the major leagues this season, in Chicago's 4-2 victory



